

GLEBSKI, Jerzy; MALDYK, Henryka

On strongyloidiasis. Polskie arch. med. wewnetrz. 31 no.2:251-260
'61.

1. Z Laboratorium P.S.K. Nr 1 Kierownik: dr med. A. Wierzbowska
i I Kl. Chor. Wew. A.M. w Łodzi Kierownik: prof. dr nauk med.
J. W. Grett.

(STRONGYLOIDIASIS case reports)

MALDYK, Henryka; GROT, Ewa

Clinical manifestations in diabetes according to observations on
1000 cases. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.28:1070-1074 10 J1 '61.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A.M. w Lodzi; kierownik: prof. dr
nauk med. J. W. Grott.

(DIABETES MELLITUS)

MALDYK, Eugeniusz; MALDYK, Henryka

Coexistence of adenoma of the adrenal cortex with intercapillary sclerosis of the renal glomerules in diabetes. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.31:1091-1095 1 Ag '60.

1. Z Katedry i Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej, kierownik: prof. dr med. A.Pruszczyński i I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Łodzi, kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. J.W.Grott.

(ADRENAL CORTEX neoplasms)
(KIDNEY DISEASES case reports)
(DIABETES MELLITUS case reports)
(ADENOMA case reports)

BOJANOWICZ, Kazimierz; MAJNYK, Henryka; TORZECKA, Wiesława

Constitution and its relation to the course of diabetes according to the thorax-extremity index. Polski tygod. lek. 15 no.19:702-707 9 My '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Łodzi; kierownik
prof. dr. n. med. J. W. Grott.
(DIABETES MELLITUS physiol.)
(BODY CONSTITUTION)

MALDYK, Henryka; DZIWIŚ, Mieczysław; MALDYK, Eugeniusz

Fatal anuria & progressive uremia during isonicotinic acid hydrazine therapy of renal amyloidosis. Gruzlica 25 no.10:819-824 Oct 57.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych. Kierownik: prof. J. Groft z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej. Kierownik: prof. W. Tomaszewicz i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi. Kierownik: prof. A. Pruszczyński.

(ISONIAZID, inj. eff.

fatal anuria & progressive uremia during ther. of renal amyloidosis (Pol))

(ANURIA, etiol. & pathogen.

isoniazid ther. of renal amyloidosis, fatal case (Pol))

(UREMIA, etiol. & pathogen.

same)

(KIDNEY DISEASES, compl.

fatal anuria & progressive uremia during isoniazid ther. of renal amyloidosis (Pol))

(AMYLOIDOSIS, compl.

same)

LISIECKA-ADAMSKA, Halina; MALDYK, Henryka

Diabetes and glycosuria in pregnancy. Polskie arch med.
wewn. 26 no.7:1121-1128 1956.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Łodzi Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. J. W. Grott, Łódź, ul. Wieckowskiego 56.
(PREGNANCY, complications,
diabetes mellitus & glycosuria (Pol))
(DIABETES MELLITUS, in pregnancy,
(Pol))
(GLYCOSURIA, in pregnancy,
(Pol))

MALDYKI, Henryka; MALDYK, Eugeniusz

Specifity of glomerulosclerosis intercapillaris in diabetes.
Polski tygod.lek. 10 no.23:755-757 6 Je '55.

1.(Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Lodzi; kierownik:
prof. dr med. A. Pruszczyński) Lodz, Perla 9 m. 14.

(DIABETES MELLITUS, complications
Kimmelstiel-Wilson synd.)

(NEPHROSCLEROSIS
Kimmelstiel-Wilson synd.)

MALDYK, Henryka (Lodz, ul. Perka 9 m 14)

Blood coagulation during fractional catheterization of the stomach and duodenum in normal coagulation. Polskie arch. med. wewnetrz. 24 no.4:521-530 1954.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi.
Kierownik: prof. dr med. J.W.Grott.

(STOMACH,
catheterization, eff. on blood coagulation)
(DUODENUM,
catheterization, eff. on blood coagulation)
(BLOOD COAGULATION,
eff. of catheterization of duodenum & stomach)
(CATHETERIZATION,
duodenum & stomach, eff. on blood coagulation)

MALDYK, Eugeniusz

60 years of investigations on rheumatic nodules. Reumatologia
(Warsz.) 3 no.2:173-177 '65.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Instytutu Reumatologicznego
w Warszawie (Kierownik Zakladu: doc. dr. med. E. Malyk; Dyrektor
Instytutu: dr. med. W. Brühl).

MALDYK Eugeniusz ; NIWDZIELSKA-PINKSTEIN, Lucyna

Calcification of the kidneys in diabetes mellitus. Pol. tyg. lek.
19 no.37:1404-1406 S 14 '64

1. Z Katedry i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej
w Łodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. A. Prusaczynski).

MALDYK, Eugeniusz

On lipo-hyaline "exudative" changes in kidney glomeruli in cases of diabetes. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 33 no.12:1391-1399 '63.

1. Z Katedry i Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Lodzi;
kierownik: prof.dr.med. A.Pruszczyński.

*

MALDYK, Eugeniusz

The life and scientific and educational activities of Prof. Dr.
Aleksander Pruszczyński. Pat. pol. 14 no.3:307-310 '63.

(PATHOLOGY)

MALDYK, Eugeniusz

Histological changes in the heart, aorta and kidneys in early stages of
experimental diabetes in rabbits. Lodz. tow. nauk. IV no.43:1-75 '62.
(MYOCARDIUM) (AORTA) (KIDNEYS) (DIABETES MELLITUS)

MALDYK, Henryk; MALDYK, Eugeniusz

Clinico-anatomical analysis of 77 cases of intercapillary glomerulo-sclerosis in diabetes mellitus. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.42:1635-1641 15 0 '62.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Łodzi; kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. J.W. Grott oraz z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Łodzi; kierownik: prof. dr med. A. Pruszczyński.

(KIDNEY GLOMERULUS) (KIDNEY DISEASES)
(DIABETES MELLITUS)

MALDYK, Eugeniusz

Necrosis of the renal papillae. Polskie arch. med. wewnetrz.
31 no.2:261-270 '61.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Łodzi Kierownik:
prof. dr med. A. Pruszczyński.

(KIDNEY DISEASES case reports)

MALDYK, Eugeniusz; NIEDZIELSKA-FINKSTEIN, Lucyna

Autopsy findings in 445 cases of diabetes mellitus. Pat. polska
12 no.4:395-407 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Lodzi Kierownik: prof.
dr A. Pruszczyński.
(DIABETES MELLITUS pathol) (AUTOPSY)

MALDYK, Eugeniusz; MALDYK, Henryka

Coexistence of adenoma of the adrenal cortex with intercapillary sclerosis of the renal glomerules in diabetes. Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.31:1091-1095 1 Ag '60.

1. Z Katedry i Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej, kierownik: prof. dr med. A.Pruszczyński i I Kliniki Choroób Wewnetrznych A.M. w Łodzi, kierownik: prof. dr nauk med. J.W.Grott.

(ADRENAL CORTEX neoplasms)
(KIDNEY DISEASES case reports)
(DIABETES MELLITUS case reports)
(ADENOMA case reports)

MALDUK, Henryka; DZIWISZ, Mieczyslaw; MALDYK, Eugeniusz

Fatal anuria & progressive uremia during isonicotinic acid hydrazine therapy of renal amyloidosis. Gruzlica 25 no.10:819-824 Oct 57.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych. Kierownik: prof. J. Groft z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej. Kierownik: prof. W. Tomaszewicz i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi. Kierownik: prof. A. Pruszczyński.

(ISONIAZID, inj. eff.

fatal anuria & progressive uremia during ther. of renal amyloidosis (Pol))

(ANURIA, etiol. & pathogen.

isoniazid ther. of renal amyloidosis, fatal case (Pol))

(UREMIA, etiol. & pathogen.

same)

(KIDNEY DISEASES, compl.

fatal anuria & progressive uremia during isoniazid ther. of renal amyloidosis (Pol))

(AMYLOIDOSIS, compl.

same)

MALDYK E.

KOZLOWSKI, Henryk; MALDYK, Eugeniusz; SZENDZIFOWSKI, Stefan; WIECZOREK, Mirosław

Histological changes in the intrapulmonary blood vessels & aorta during fibrocavernous pulmonary tuberculosis. Gruzlica 25 no.3:181-188 Mar 57.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Łodzi Kierownik: prof. dr med. A. Pruszczyński. Adres: Łódź, ul. Sedziowska 18.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, pathol.

aorta & intrapulm. blood vessels, histopathol. in fibrocavernous tuberc. (Pol))

(AORTA, pathol.

histopathol. in fibrocavernous pulm. tuberc. (Pol))

(LUNGS, blood supply

histopathol. of intrapulm. vessels in fibrocavernous pulm. tuberc. (Pol))

~~EUGENIUSZ~~ MALDYK, E

POLAND/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of
Physical Factors.

V-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1958, 9217

Author : Eugeniusz Małdyk

Inst :

Title : Multiple Perforated Ulcers of the Stomach and Duodenum --
Delayed Complications of Burns.

Orig Pub : Lekarz wojskowy, 1956, 32, No 8, 835-839

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

WAWRZYNSKI, Eugeniusz; MALDYK, Eugeniusz; GOLAB, Boguslaw

Intravital diagnosis of a case of primary cancer of the liver.
Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.37:1588-1591 10 Sept 56.

1. (Z Oddziału Wewnętrznego Szpitala im. dr. H. Wolfa w Łodzi;
ordynator: dr. med. E. Wawrzynski i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej
A.M. w Łodzi; kierownik: prof. dr. A. Pruszyński). Łódź, ul.
Obronców Stalingradu 30.

(LIVER, neoplasms,
diag., intravital diag. of primary cancer with autopsy
confirmation (Pol))

MAIDYK, Eugeniusz; LISIECKA-ADAMSKA, Halina; KOLAKOWSKI, Jan

Modern concepts of etiology, pathogenesis and therapy of hemochromatosis (bronze diabetes) with report of a case. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.24:1069-1074 11 June 56.

1. Z I Klin. Chor. Wewn. A. M. w Lodzi; kier. prof. J. W. Grott i z. Zakladu Anat. Patolog. A. M. Lodz; kier. prof. A. Pruszczyński. Lodz ul. Perla 9 m 14

(HEMOCHROMATOSIS, case reports,
(Pol))

LISIECKA-ADAMSKA, Halina; MALDYK, Eugeniusz; KOLAKOWSKI, Jan

Renal complications in diabetes. Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.19:
830-835 7 May 56.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Łodzi; kier: prof. dr.
J. W. Grott i z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Łodzi; kier.
prof. dr. A. Pruszyński.

(DIABETES MELLITUS, pathology,
kidneys, autopsy findings (Pol))

(KIDNEYS, pathology,
in diabetes mellitus, autopsy findings (Pol))

GOLDSCHMIED, Aleksander; BARDACH, Janusz; LISSNEROWA, Maria;
CHROMINSKA, Hanna; TORZECKI, Zenon; MALDYK, Eugeniusz

Therapeutic shocks in infectious diseases. I. Studies on the effect of novocaine on the course of diphtherial toxicosis in guinea pigs. Pat. polska 7 no.3:263-272 July-Sept 56.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Zakaznych A.M. w Lodzi, Kierownik: prof. A. Goldschmied i z Zakladu Anat. Patologicznej A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. A. Prussynski, Lodz, Kniaziewiczza 1/3.

(DIPHTHERIA, immunology,

eff. of toxin in guinea pig, eff. of procaine on reactivity (Pol))

(PROCAINE, effects,

on diphtheria toxin action in guinea pigs (Pol))

Maldyk, Eugeniusz.

KOZŁOWSKI, Henryk; MALDYK, Eugeniusz.

Anatomopathological changes in the heart in patients dead from pulmonary tuberculosis. Gruslica 23 no.10:693-699 Oct 55.

1. Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Łodzi. Kierownik.:
prof. dr. A.Pruszyński. Łódź, ul. Sedziowska 18.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, pathology,
heart, autopsy)

(HEART, pathology,
in tuberc., pulm., autopsy)

MALDYK, Eugeniusz

KOZLOWSKI, Henryk; MALDYK, Eugeniusz

Renal anatomical and pathological changes in pulmonary tuberculosis. Gruzlica 23 no.5:311-317 My '55.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii (Patologicznej A.M. w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr A. Pruszczyński, Lodz, ul. Zamenhof 21 m. 1.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, pathology,
kidneys, autopsy findings)
(KIDNEYS, in various diseases,
tuberc.pul., autopsy findings)

MALDYK, Eugeniusz (adres autora: Lodz, Porla 9, m 14)

Selected problems of histology and histopathology of pregnancy.
Ginekol pol 25 no.2:167-174 Ap-Je '54. (REAL 3:8)

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi,
Kierownik: prof. dr. A. Pruszczyński.

(PREGNANCY,

*histol. & histopathol. aspects)

L 09034-67

ACC NR: AT6032818

reported in the original article, and the effect of the ultrasonic field explained,
Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 05, 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ SOV REF: 003/
OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2 net

L 09034-67 EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(o) JD
 ACC NR: AT0032018 SOURCE CODE: PO/0000/66/000/000/0171/0173

AUTHOR: Maldjiewa, R. -- Maldzhieva, R. (Gabrovo)

30

ORG: Research Enterprise "Industrial Electronics"

TITLE: Wear resistance and other mechanical properties of high-speed steel solidified in an ultrasonic field

SOURCE: Conference on Acoustics of Solid Media. Warsaw, 1964. Proceedings. Warsaw, PWN, 1966, 171-173

TOPIC TAGS: steel structure, high speed steel, ultrasound, ultrasonic field, high speed tool, carbide eutectic removal

ABSTRACT: Molten high-speed tools possess relatively low strength and ductility due to the carbide eutectic on the grain outlines of the solid solution. This cannot be removed by ordinary annealing and additional treatment is necessary. Ultrasound, however, used in the process of solidification excludes the need for such treatment. High-speed steel solidified in an ultrasonic field after ordinary annealing possesses a structure similar to that of hot-rolled steel. Results of testing it for wear resistance, breaking strength, hardness, and impact strength are

Card 1/2

MALDE, Marcello de, dr.; ROSANDA, Ernesto, dr. [translator] (Rijeka)

New industrial method for the synthesis of isoprene monomers.
Kem ind 12 no.7:526 JI'63.

1. Sef kemijskih istrazivackih laboratorija petrokemijskog
kombinata ENI, Milano, Italija (for de Malde).

MAIDAVSKIY, B.L.

Production of maleic anhydride by oxidation of butylenes.

Report to be submitted for the 12th Conference on high molecular weight compounds devoted to monomers, Baku, 3-7 April 62

MALDAVS, J.; SERZANE, M., red.

[Underground waters; fundamentals of hydrogeology for
the students of agricultural disciplines] Pazemes udens;
hidrogeologijas pamati lauksaimniecibas specialitatu stu-
dentiem. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1964. 235 p.
[In Latvian] (MDRA 18:0)

MAIDAV, Z. A.

MAIDAV, Z. A. -- "Quaternary Deposits as Soil-Forming Rocks in the Region of the Daugava, Gau, and Lielupe Deltas." Latvian Agricultural Academy, 1954 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

MALCZYNSKI, J.

Solid-liquid equilibria in binary systems of isomeric nicotinic acids and their ammonium salts. Bul chim PAN 12 no. 3:203-207 '64.

1. Institute of General Chemistry, Warsaw. Presented by W. Swietoslowski.

MALCZYNSKI, J.

Solid - liquid equilibria in the systems ammonium nicotinate-water and ammonium isonicotinate-water. Bul chim PAN 12 no. 1: 57-61 '64.

Solid - liquid equilibria in the systems nicotinic acid - water and isonicotinic acid - water. Ibid.:63-66

1. Institute of General Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by W. Swietoslawski.

MALCZYNSKA, Emilia

A case of severe anemia in an infant caused by main blood group incompatibility. Wlad. lek. 18 no.3:243-235 F 1 '65

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (Kierownika doc. dr. med. A. Gebala).

MALCZYNSKA, Emilia

Serous meningitis in children. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.50:1932-1934
14 D '64.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie
(Kierownik: doc. dr. med. A. Gebala).

DEMBOWSKI, Z.; KOTAS, A.; MALCZYK, W.

Works on correlation of coal deposits in the Upper Silesian
Coal Basin. Przegl geol 11 no.5:232-235 My '63.

1. Gornoslaska Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Sosnowiec.

MALCZYK, W.

The Jura phosphorites in the region of Chrzanow. p. 174.

PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY. (Wydawnictwa Geologiczne)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

KUKHARSKIY, M. [Kucharski, M.], red.; LINDEMAN, Ya., red.;
MALICHEVSKIY, Ya. [Malczewski, J.], red.; RABEK, T.,
red.; SEDOV, L.N. [translator]; FILIPPENKO, L.K.
[translator]; DANILEVICH, T.A., red.

[Laboratory work in the chemistry and technology of polymeric
materials. Translated from the Polish] Laboratornye raboty po
khimii i tekhnologii polimernykh materialov. Moskva, Khimiia,
1965. 393 p. (MIRA 18:7)

MALCZEWSKI, Jan, mgr inz.

Belt conveyer flight with steel ropes. Przegl techn 85
nr. 14:2 5 Ap '64.

COUNTRY: : Poland
CATEGORY : :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.

20087

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : sulfate, sodium acetate) are added, followed after some time by the addition of resin, and the agitation is continued for 30 min. The mixture obtained is dewatered and pressed under a pressure of 100 kg/cm². The pressed articles are dried at about 20° for 4-5 days, followed by additional curing for 48 hrs. at 70°. A single-stage and two-stage process for the impregnation of pre-pressed slabs from wastes are also described.

L. Sedov

2/2

8

COUNTRY : Poland H-20

COUNTRY :

JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 20027

AUTHOR : Laskawski, W., Malczewski, J., and Rabek, T.

INST. : Not given

TITLE : Some Problems in the Utilization of Urea-Formaldehyde Resins in the Enrichment of Articles Pressed from Scrap

ORIG. PUB. : Przegląd Papiern., 15, No 6, 174-177 (1959)

ABSTRACT : In pressing articles from ground raw scrap with a 20% solids content and 121 urea-formaldehyde resin, containing 40% solids, 300-400 gms of moist scrap are diluted with water until the ratio of total solids to total water (including the water contained in the scrap in the resin) is 1 : 15. The composition obtained is stirred for 45 min in an impeller-type mixer rotating at a speed of 100 rpm. At the end of that period, pH control and coagulating agents (aluminum

CARD: 1/2

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~~MAŁCZEWSKI, J.~~ MALCZEWSKI, J.

2
 Synthetic ion exchangers. III. Synthesis of a weak alkaline anion exchanger from *m*-phenylenediamine. Tadeusz Babek, Jan Malczewski, and Anna Talska (Inst. Tworzyw. Sztucznych, Pracownia Ionitów, Wrocław, Poland). *Przemysł Chem.* 37, 598-8 (1958) (English summary); cf. C.A. 52, 8417j. A weakly alk. anion exchanger was prep'd. by the condensation of *m*-phenylenediamine (I), polyethylenimines (II), and HCHO. 0.25 mole of I is dissolved in 33.7 g. of H₂O contg. 0.188 mole of HCl, and 23.7 g. of ice is added. II in the amt. of 4.85 g. and 0.107 mole of HCl are then added, and the mix is cooled to 8-11°. Formalin (40%) in the amt. of 0.567 mole at a temp. of 0-8° is then admixed. The temp. rises rapidly to 60-70°. After a few min. a gel is formed which, after drying, forms black granules. The exchange capacity of the product is 1.2-1.8 meq./g. R-Cl.
 P. J. Hendel

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MALCZEWSKI, JAN.

Distr: 4E2c(j)

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Certain problems of urea-formaldehyde resins. Tadeusz Rahek and Jan Malczewski (Poznan, Wroclaw, Poland). *Przemysl Chem.* 37, 358-60 (1958) (English summary).—Influence of several pH regulators on the reaction of polycondensation of urea with HCHO are described. The following pH regulators were examined: H_2O , 4%, HCl , 0.1-1N, $HCOOH$ 1N, and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (1) 4%. It was established that when pH is below 4.8 and when regulators such as HCl and I are applied the reaction is too fast, making the process difficult to control; the product obtained cannot, in such cases, be easily stabilized because it is very heterogeneous. The best results were obtained when 4% H_2O was used as the pH regulator. R. J. Hendel

4
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28

MALCZEWSKI, C.

MALCZEWSKI, C. Feeding carp with highly nutritional food. p. 16. Vol. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1955. GOSPODARKA RYBNA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EFAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

FIATO, Stanislaw; GRODZICKA-KROIAK, Hanna; MAJCZEWSKI, Bohdan, asystent
techniczny Helena Szymanska

Isolation and typing poliomyelitis virus strains during the 1956
epidemic. Med. dosw. mikrob. 11 no.1:31-38 1959.

1. Z Zakladu Wirusologii PZH - Warszawa.
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS,
isolation & typing during epidemic (Pol))

Mal CASHCO, Andrzei

Specimens of sea-gulls (*Larus* sp.) from the region of the Vistula Bay. Stud. parasyt. AC no. 1553-54. 68.

A contribution to the study of the West-Indic people of the
in Iceland. Ibid. 1966-67

The effect of feeding on the relationship of air, water
568-571

The effect of firing conditions and various kinds of forest on the benthofauna in the red tree - *Salix caprea*.
 (Id.:572-573)

Further studies on the effects of the feeding rate on growth of *Molox lagotis*. Ibid. 8:371-374.

1. Zakład Parazytologii i Infekcji, Uniwersytet Warszawski.

ZABNOWSKI, Eugeniusz; CHOMANIEC, Wieslaw; MALCZEMSKI, Andrzej;
MARANSKI, Czeslaw; ZEBROWSKA, Danuta; JANKLEWICZ, Maria

Studies on the therapy of fascioliasis in cattle. III. Hexa -
chlorophene (Bilevon-Bayer) and 2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-dinitro-
1,1'-dioxydiphenol (Bilevon M-Bayer, Bilevon 9015-Bayer).
Wiad. parazyt. 10 no.4:483-485 '64

1. Zaklad Parazytologii i Chorob Inwazyjnych Instytutu Wete-
rynaryjnego w Pulawach i Zaklad Parazytologii Polskiej Aka-
demii Nauk, Warszawa.

ZARNOWSKI, Eugeniusz; CHOWANIN, Wiesław; DĄBSKI, Jerzy; MALCZEWSKI, Andrzej; KARASIEKI, Czesław; ZEBROWSKA, Danuta; JAMNICKI, Marian.

Studies on the therapy of fascioliasis in cattle. I. Intramuscular injections of CCl₄. Wied. parazyt. 10 no.4:478-480 1964

Studies on the therapy of fascioliasis in cattle. II. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (Dacthet-Biovet and Aviothane I.C.I.) and 1,4-bis-trichloromethylbenzene (Hetol-Hoechst).

1. Zakład Parazytologii i Chorob Inwazyjnych Instytutu Weterynaryjnego w Puławach i Zakład Parazytologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Warszawie.

MALCZEWSKI, A.

The red fox *Vulpes vulpes* L. as the final host of the
tapeworm *Echinococcus granulosus* (Batsch, 1786) in Poland.
Bul Ac Pol biol 11 no.6:295-296 '63.

1. Institute of Parasitology, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Warsaw. Presented by W. Michajlow.

POLAND

MALCZEWSKI, Andrzej, Parasitology Research Office [Zaklad Parazytologii] PAV [Polska Akademia Nauk, Polish Academy of Sciences] in Warsaw (Director: Prof. Dr. Wlodzimierz MICHAJLOW)

"Studies on Helminthiasis in Breeding Foxes and Minks in Poland."

Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 16, No 12, Dec 62, pp 730-734.

Abstract: A study conducted by the author during 1958-1961 revealed extremely high prevalence of parasitic infection in bred animals in Poland. Species and incidence are tabulated, and studies on correlation to animal diet are reported. Attention is called to danger in foxes from organisms pathogenic to human, and a campaign to eradicate the parasites is recommended. There are no references.

MALCZEWSKI, Andrzej

Helminth parasites of bred foxes and minks in Poland. Acta parasit
Pol 10 no.12/20:231-260 '62.

1. Zaklad Parazytologii, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa, Pasteura 3.

MALCZEWSKI, Andrzej

Helminth fauna of bred foxes and mink. Wiadomosci parazyt. 7 no.2:
283-286 '61.

1. Zaklad Parazytologii PAN, Warszawa.

(HELMINTHIASIS veterinary) (CARNIVORA parasitol)

MALCZEWSKI, A., kapitan nawigator

Navigation characteristics of great speed bombers. Wojsk przegl
13 no.8:16-21 Ag '60.

MAJCZEWSKI, Andrzej

Clinical and patho-anatomical observations on pulmonary helminthiasis in cattle. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 4 no.5-6:457-458; Engl transl. 458-459 1958.

1. Z Zakladu Parazytologii PAN w Warszawie.

(CATTLE, diseases,
helminthiasis of lungs in Poland (Pol))

(HELMINTH INFECTIONS, epidemiology,
lungs, in cattle in Poland (Pol))

(LUNG DISEASES, epidemiology,
helminthiasis in cattle in Poland (Pol))

MAJCZEWSKI, Andrzej

Results of annual investigations on dynamics of pulmonary invasion by nematodes in cattle. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 4 no.5-6:453-455; Engl. transl. 455-456 1958.

1. Z Zakladu Parazytologii PAN w Warszawie.

- (CATTLE, diseases,
nematode infect. of lungs in Poland (Pol))
- (LUNG DISEASES, epidemiol.
nematode infect. in cattle in Poland (Pol))
- (NEMATODE INFECTIONS, epidemiol.
lungs, in cattle in Poland (Pol))

CZAPLINSKI, Bogdan; MALCZEWSKI, Andrzej; SWIETLIKOWSKI, Marian

Effect of subclinical infestation with *Amidostomum anseris* (Zeder, 1800) on growth and fattening of geese. *Wiadomosci parazyt.*, Waresz. 2 no.5 Suppl:187-188 1956.

1. Zaklad Parazytologii PAN.

(STRONGYLOIDIASIS,

Amidostomum anseris, eff. of growth & weight of geese (Pol))

(FOWLS, DOMESTIC, diseases,

Amidostomum anseris infect., eff. on growth & weight of geese (Pol))

DROZDZ, Jan; MALCZEWSKI, Andrzej (Warszawa)

Frequency, ecology, and distribution of *Galba truncatula*
O. F. Mull. in the field. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 2 no.
5:Suppl:175-176.1956.

1. Katedra Parazytologii i Chorob Inwazyjnych SGGW i Zaklad
Parazytologii PAN.

(SNAILS,

Galba truncatula, ecol. & distribution in Poland (Pol))

MALCZEWSKA, K.

Automotive transportation of pitchconcrete bulk from a plant to a construction site.

(Conclusion) Biuletyn. p. 11.

DROGOWNICTWO, Vol. 10, No. 8 Aug. 1955

(Instytut Techniki Budowlanej) Warszawa

SOURCE: East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 1

Jan. 1956

MAJCZEWSKA, K.

Automotive transportation of pitch-concrete bulk from a plant to a construction site. (To be contd.) Buletyn. p. 8.
DROGOWNICTWO, Warszawa, Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (MEL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Encl.

MALCUZYNSKI, KAROL

Szkice warszawskie. [Wyd. 1. Warszawa] Ksiazka i Wiedza, 1955. 254 p.
[Warsaw sketches. 1st ed. illus., maps (4 fold. col. in pocket), facisims.]

SOURCE: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 4, No. 11,
November 1955, Uncl.

LANG, Karoly; ~~MALCSINER, Jozsef~~; NEMETH, Janos; VERTES, Sandor;
ARANYI; KOVACS, Vilmos; TRAJKOVICS, Jozsef; NEMETH, Gyorgy;
RACZ, Otto; PFISZTER, Janos

Plastic pattern production in the Csepel Iron and Steel
Foundries. Koh lap 97 no. 2:Suppl.:Ontode 15 no. 2:39-45
F '64.

1. Csepel Iron and Steel Foundries, Budapest (for Lang, Malcsiner
and Racz). 2. Ganz-Mavag (for Janos Nemeth, Vertes and Aranyi).

Malcsiner, F.

Experiments and field strength measurement on 260 MHz. p.150

MAGYAR HIRADASTECHNIKA. (Hiradastechnikai Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol.10, no.4, August 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11
November 1959
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MALCSINER, F.

"Some questions of the development of broadcast transmitters." p. 14

MAGYAR HIRADASTECHNIKA (Hiradastechnikai Tudományos Egyesület) Budapest,
Hungary, Vol. 10, No. 1, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

REZABEK, K.; RABOCH, J.; Technicka spoluprace: NOVA, V.; MALCOVA, H.;
PINDAKOVA, L.

Role of the androgens in normal human ejaculate on utero-
tropic activity. Cesk. gynek. 28 no.9:610-612 N'63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii v Praze (reditel
dr. inz. O. Nemecek) a Sexuologicky ustav fak. vseob. lek. KU
v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. J. Hynie).

*

REZABEK, K.; JELINEK, V.; Technical collaboration: SOUCEK, J.; NOVA, V.; MALCOVA, H.

The effect of some drugs used in the therapy of malignant tumours
on the genital cycle of the rat. Neoplasma 9 no.2:151-158 '62.

1. Research Institute for Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Prague, CSSR.

(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacol)
(GENITALIA, FEMALE pharmacol)
(GONADOTROPINS physiol)
(ESTRUS pharmacol)

REZABEK, Karel; technicka spoluprace SOUCEK, J.; MALCOVA, H.

Favorable effect of chlorothiazide on diabetes insipidus in hypophysectomized rats. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.46:1454-1456 17 N '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha, prednosta dr. inz.
O. Nemecek.

(CHLOROTHIAZIDE pharmacol)
(DIABETES INSIPIDUS exper)
(HYPOPHYSECTOMY exper)

L 1200-66 EEC(k)-2

ACCESSION NR: AP5025840

RU/0004/65/000/003/0091/0096

AUTHOR: Malcoci, Vladimir (Chief engineer) (Bucharest); Comaniciu, Doina (Chief engineer) (Bucharest)

TITLE: Apparatus for measuring grounding resistances *qM* *40*

SOURCE: Electrotehnica, no. 3, 1965, 91-96

TOPIC TAGS: electric resistance, electric measuring instrument, semiconductor research, transistor, semiconductor diode, electric engineering

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss as a typical example of semiconductor design their recent completion of a portable transistorized device for the measurement of grounding resistances. With the aid of example, they emphasize the advantages derived from using transistors and diodes, namely high reliability, smaller size and weight, and ease of handling and maintenance. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 graph and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Malcoci IRME; Comaniciu Observatorul Astronomic (Astronomic Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, EC

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

JPRS

Card 1/1 *mlk*

MAICOI, Ion, ing.

New systems of public transportation. Rev transport 10
no.6:254-262 Je '63.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Application - Fermentation industry

J-13

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 6182

Abstract : tartaric acid. It was found that iron can be successfully
extracted from fruit- and grape wines with anionites but
not with cationites.

Card 2/2

MALCİK Z.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
Their Application - Fermentation industry

J-13

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 6182

Author : Malcik Zdenek

Inst : Not given

Title : Ion-Exchangers and Their Use in Viniculture

Orig Pub : Vinarstvi, 1957, 50, No 3, 43-44

Abstract : A study was made of the possibility of removing iron from wine with cationites (KV-1 and SBS) and anionites (EDE-10). The weighed sample of cationite was allowed to swell in distilled water (1-2 hours) was washed with a 5% solution of HCl, then with a 2% solution of KCl or NaCl, and with water. Anioites were prepared in an analogous manner, using a 2% solution of NaCl or KCl and a 2% solution of citric or

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Aerospace Medicine

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MALCIK, Vladimir; Institute of Aeronautical Medicine (Ustav Leteckeho Zdravotnictvi), Prague.

"Flight Illusions."

Prague, Radar, Vol 1, No 3, Nov 66, pp 46 - 49

Abstract: The influence of stresses produced by flying on the sense of orientation is discussed. Decrease in the ability of orientation results in illusions. Principles of creating illusions are described. 90-100% of flying personnel must at one time or other overcome some forms of an illusion. A high proportion of flying accidents are caused by a lack of orientation. Necessary steps to train flying personnel in the ability of discerning illusions are described. The time required by a man to start a meaningful reaction to an impulse is evaluated. The occurrence of illusions during flying by instruments is discussed. The illusion of a wrong angle of inclination is analyzed. The illusions are caused by visual, equilibrium, and surface sensitivity impulses. The symptoms of illusions most frequently met during flying were investigated in a laboratory. Analysis of the study is presented. 4 Figures, 1 Table, no references.

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14

Ruml, Vladimir, (Candidate of Medical Sciences, Doctor); Sadil, Josef, (Doctor of Physiological Sciences); Schnal, Ladislav; Stverak, Jiri, (Doctor); Svestka, Zdenek, (Doctor); Tuma, Jaroslav, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Doctor); Tysil, Václav, (Docent, Engineer); Ulchla, Ivan, (Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor, Doctor); Valnicsek, Boris, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Doctor); Vanysek, Vladimir, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent, Doctor); Vlasak, Marian, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Doctor); Voda, Miloslav, (Engineer)

Principles of astronautics (Zaklady kosmonautiky) Prague, Orbis, 1964. 445 p. illus., biblio. 5000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: cosmonautics, rocket, satellite, space flight, missile² 15

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This publication is a popular scientific reference book for people working in cosmonautics. The book presents a survey of cosmonautics and space flight up to 1 June 1963.

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 (Doctor); Budil, Ivo, (Graduate in Philosophy); Cepicka, Zdenek, (Candidate of B+1
 Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Cidr, Milan, (Doctor); Dolzal, Vladimir, (141)
 (Doctor); Dvorak, Antonin, (Candidate of Medical Sciences); Dvorak, Josef, (Doctor);
 Guth, Vladimir, (Candidate of Medical Sciences, Docent, Doctor); Horak, Zdenek,
 (Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Corresponding Member of the
 Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Professor, Doctor); Hospodar, Jan, (Doctor of
 Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Doctor); Kleczek, Josip, (Doctor); Klest,
 Emil, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Kolodovsky, Milan; Koral,
 Vladimir (Doctor); Kopecky, Miloslav, (Candidate of Legal Sciences); Krivsky,
 Ladislav, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Kriz, Zdenek, (Can-
 didate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Ledvina, Milan, (Engineer); Malcik,
 Vladimir, (Doctor); Moravek, Milan, (Candidate of Medical Sciences); Mrazek,
 Jaroslav, (Candidate of Medical Sciences, Engineer); Mrazek, Jiri, (Candidate of
 Technical Sciences); Neuzil, Ludek, (Doctor); Novotny, Zdenek, (Candidate of
 Physical and Mathematical Sciences); Novotny, Zdenek, (Doctor); Pernegr, Jaroslav,
 (Doctor); Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Pesek, Rudolf, Professor,
 Doctor, Engineer); Pipal, Miloslav, (Doctor of Technical Sciences, Corresponding
 member, of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences); Flavec, Miroslav, (Doctor);
 Pokorny, Zdenek, (Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Docent, Doctor);

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2

MALCIK, Vladimir, MUDr. CSc.

Aerial illusion tests in an experimental pilot cabin. Letecký obzor
8 no.1:19-20 Ja '64.

MALCİK, VI.

Hearing examinations in fasting subjects with tme and word audiometry and examination of the vestibular apparatus with Vojacek's test. Cesk. otolaryng. 13 no.1:51-53 F'64.

1. Ustav letenskeho zdravotnictvi, Praha.

*

MALCIK, V.; ZATOCIL, F.

Word audiometry for aviators. A new method of testing the hearing of flight personnel. Cesk. otolaryng. 12 no.2:85-91
Mr '63.

1. Ustav leteckého zdravotnictví v Praze ORL laborator CSAV.
(AUDIOMETRY) (AVIATION MEDICINE)

Abstract : Study in 20 persons with normal hearing exposed to noise reproduced on tape and amplified to 100 dB for 30 or 60 minutes; no significant change in tonal or perception or distinction of words. Thus, it can be assumed that flight safety is not threatened by loss of hearing ability of flight personnel due to engine noise. Seventeen references: 10 Czech include 1 thesis, 1 'in press'; 6 Western, 1 Yugoslav.

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Prace, Vojenske Lekarske Akad., Vol. 11, No. 2, Jan 62; p. 11.

Abstract: Tonal audiometric tests in 5 volunteers aged 19 to 25 during 5 days of total abstraction from any sound (radio, etc.). There was a loss at the 3192 Hz frequency, in both ears, 10 dB on the 4th and 10 dB on the 5th day of fasting; however, this is considered to be due to lack of attention not to tonal hearing or to noise damage. Further study is anticipated.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Lt Col Vladimir MALCIK MD, Institute for Flight Medicine (Ústřední letecké zdravotnictví,) Prague.

"Evaluating Disturbances of the Hearing and Balance Organs in Flyers."

Prague, Vojenské Zdravotnické Listy, Vol 13, No 6, Dec 62; pp 242-245.

Abstract : A general review of the importance of accurate assessment of qualitative and quantitative defects of the auditory and vestibular functions in aviation personnel; description of testing procedures and criteria of fitness or qualified fitness used. Two US, 22 Czech and 1 Soviet reference.

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Tendency to auditory fatigue as ...

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is the initial stage of permanent hearing loss) without noticing it since one's speech perception is practically unimpaired. This effect also explains the unwillingness of personnel working in noisy environments to wear ear plugs at all, or their tendency to remove the ear plugs as soon as the noise level drops below 100 db, instead of the safe level of 80 db. There are 2 figures.

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D005/D102

AUTHOR: Malčík, Vladimír, Doctor, Lieutenant-Colonel

TITLE: Tendency to auditory fatigue as determined by pure-tone and speech audiometry

PERIODICAL: Letecký obzor, no. 12, 1962, 383-383

TEXT: Combined pure-tone and speech audiometric tests are proposed for auditory fatigue determination in persons exposed to aircraft engine noise. Speech audiometric tests with pilots exposed for 30-60 min. to jet engine noise under conditions prevailing in an aircraft cockpit showed that such exposure does not appreciably impair the speech perception of pilots and, consequently, constitutes no hazard to flight safety. In another test series, twenty persons with normal hearing (previously determined by pure-tone audiometry) were exposed for 60 min. to tape-recorded and amplified jet-engine noise in a flight simulator with their ears unprotected. Subsequent speech and pure-tone audiometric tests revealed auditory fatigue in 3 (15%) and 15 (75%) persons, respectively. This marked discrepancy permits the conclusion that one can be affected by reversible hearing loss (which

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Orientation of a pilot in aerospace

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instrument flight; influencing illusions by drugs; cupulometry in relation to illusions; distribution of pilot's attention in relation to simulated aircraft control on a flight simulator and acoustic perceptions; effects of gravitational changes. All members of the research group should study the same test persons so as to be able to compare their findings. International cooperation in this field is called for, as successful research into this problem may reduce the number of air accidents due to desorientation and illusions. Since this research program is just a first step on the way to penetrating the complex problems of a pilot's orientation, the author does not expect that it will immediately result in finding diagnostic or preventive methods for eliminating disorientation and illusions in pilots. The work may, however, yield some substantial results which could be used in the training of pilots.

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D005/D102

AUTHOR: Malčík, Vladimír, Doctor, Lieutenant-Colonel,

TITLE: Orientation of a pilot in aerospace

PERIODICAL: Letecký obzor, no. 11, 1962, 352-353

TEXT: The psychological and physiological aspects of a pilot's orientation in aerospace have not been studied systematically in Czechoslovakia so far. Therefore, the author proposes establishment of a study group which would concentrate on this problem with emphasis on the physiological approach. The group should consist of persons who already have some research experience in the orientation problem and should include otolaryngologists, physiologists, psychiatrists, biochemists, and engineers. The following specific aspects should be given special attention: Illusions - their nature and origin; individual typological resistance to illusions; individual capability of overcoming delusive sensations; special illusion types which are especially apt to jeopardize a pilot's safety; the nature of reactions in pilots at sudden transition to instrument flight; training methods for

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MALCIK, Vladimir, pplk., dr.

Orientation of pilots in space. Letecky obzor 6 no.11:352-
353 '62.

MALCIK, Vladimir, dr., podplukovník

Orientation of the pilot in an automatically controlled flight. Letecký obzor 6 no.8:249-256 '62.

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Aviation and noise

thoroughly examined volunteers to the noise of a turbojet-aircraft engine running at 15,000 rpm for 1-2 hours daily for 26 consecutive days except Sundays. The volunteers were provided with rubber or acrylic protectors, or cotton wads. The volunteers using the cotton wads or acrylic protectors did not report any difficulties. Those using the rubber protectors suffered from loss of hearing for intensities of from 20 to 60 dB in the frequencies of 512 - 1,024 cps. They recovered from this disorder within 2 to 3 days. The electroencephalograph did not show any changes before, during and after exposure, with or without protectors. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation].

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impairs vision at night and the perception of depth which may be of significance in air medicine. Exposure to noise also reduces efficiency. Griswold (Abrahamovič, op.cit.) states that while reducing the noise by 14.5%, the efficiency of clerks increased 8.8%, typing errors decreased 29%, and errors on calculating machines 52%. Absenteeism decreased 37.5% and fluctuation thereof 47%. Reduction of work efficiency due to noise is also stated by Samotán who points to the fact that noise impedes communication and conveyance of other vital signals. Experimental work on effects of noise. Numerous experiments with people and animals were performed to establish the effects of noise and to explain the mechanics of the origin of noise-induced hearing disorders. Tonndorf (1955) studied the masking effect of aircraft noise and found that the test persons were capable of distinguishing a sound signal of a frequency of 1,000 cps and an intensity of 80 dB in the presence of jet-aircraft noise of an intensity of 100 dB. In a propeller aircraft with a low-frequency noise of 100 dB they distinguished a signal of 1,000 cps and 60 dB intensity. Mendelson et al. (1958) exposed nine

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cases. Smith and Laird (Armstrong, op.cit.) state that noise of an intensity of 60 dB and higher impedes the normal functioning of peristalsis, whereas noise of 80 to 90 dB causes an increase of stomach contractions by 37% per minute. Noise of 60 dB and more decreases the secretion of saliva and stomach juices. It is known that pilots are often affected in a similar way and that noise must, therefore, be considered an etiological factor in stomach disorders of professional flight personnel. Samotán states that noise of an intensity higher than 70 dB causes changes in the vegetative-nerve functions regardless of the emotional state. Lehman (1957) is of a similar opinion and states that the vegetative reactions are independent of the subjective attitude to noise and occur even in persons who claim that they are already used to noise. A close relation between the visual and hearing analysors is proved by the so-called color hearing in which excitations of the hearing nerve may cause simultaneous visual perception. High tones usually provoke the perception of a light color, low tones that of a dark color (Samotán). It was proved by experiments that exposure to noise



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and Ševčík (1956) found that personnel working in noisy surroundings suffer from the following disorders: Insomnia of various degrees and intolerance to seasonal changes in 27%; craze for quiescence, taciturnity, and seclusion in 17%; change of temperament leading to domestic disharmony in 10%. They further found increased irritability of the sympathetic nerve at the orthostatic reaction; decreased irritability of the vagus nerve at the oculocardiac reflex; increased pulse rate and greater responses on examination of tendon and periosteal reflexes. The count of erythrocytes and leukocytes, the amount of bilirubin in serum, and the sedimentation of red corpuscles did not change. Armstrong (1952) states that a sudden, unexpected noise causes an increase of pulse rate, irregular heart rhythm, increase of "TK" [Abstracter's note: Abbreviation not explained] and of intercardiac pressure. Zanka (1947) found, in addition to other symptoms, vertigo in 33%, headaches in 3%, and nervousness of personnel working in noisy surroundings in 32%. Spontaneous nystagmus was found in four cases; a positive Romberg indication, irrespective of the head position, in one case; and a positive Unterberger indication in 31

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hair cells. Effects of noise on organisms. In addition to the effects on hearing, noise also affects the entire organism, especially the nervous system. Samotán states that noise affects the nerve system either by its physical properties or by emotional experience, or by both factors combined. It disrupts the mechanisms securing the most differentiated relations to the environment and the regulating functions of the lower, subcortical, vegetative centers, as well as the proper functioning of the internal secretion center. The secretion of endocrine glands changes and provokes changes of metabolism. Prolonged exposure to noise causes neuroses. Results such as increased irritability, sensitivity, anxiety, absent-mindedness, weariness, despondency, disinterest, decrease of vitality and working energy were observed. Noise also effects functional changes of the digestive tract such as disorders in secretion of juices and mucus, predisposition to gastric and duodenal ulcers, belching, diarrhea, constipation, flatulence, and appetite disorders connected with loss of weight. Also observed were disorders of the thyroid, irregular menstruation, impotence, urination disorders, especially frequent urination at night. Chalupa, Karen, Pospíšil

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noise: During the first stage, pyknosis and dissolution of cell nuclei in the medial row of external hair cells can be observed. Subsequently, the nuclei of the remaining external hair cells dissolve, and finally, the hair cells are absorbed as a homogenous substance. The pertinent nerve fibers do not show any deviation from the norm. The second stage is characterized by annihilation of the internal hair cells and their supporting cells. At this stage Corti's organ disappears within a short time and is replaced by a single layer of cubical epithelium on the basilar membrane. He found the mentioned changes at the end of the first and the beginning of the second coils, but only after he had proved the loss of hearing by measuring the cochlear potentials. He also studied the histological condition immediately upon exposure to noise, and after 24 hours, respectively. He exposed six guinea pigs to a noise of 125 dB for a period of 30 minutes. Two guinea pigs were dissected immediately, two after 24 hours, and two were kept for control purposes. As the first significant change, he noticed a distinct proliferation of apical mitochondrial inclusions in external hair cells, and penetration of mitochondriae in the nerve terminals of the external

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differences should be made between individual categories regarding occupational hearing disorders. Histological examination of the cochlear system. Wittmaack, Ruedi and Furrer contributed largely to a better understanding of the pathological changes due to chronic acoustic trauma. Histological examinations demonstrate that the damage to the cochlear system is similar in all instances. Degeneration begins in the second semicircular canal, spreads to the first canal, and then proceeds to the top of the cochlea. Portman and Burucoa (1956) exposed 20 guinea pigs to jet-engine noise for periods of 3-1,000 hours. The damage to the cochlear organism was histologically proved in all instances. Degeneration started in the second semicircular canal, spread to the first canal, and then proceeded to the top of the cochlea. Caporalle (1956) states that acoustic trauma is followed by degeneration of sensory cells of Corti's organ and by ascendant atrophy of the cochlear nerve. Abrahamovič (1958) states that the first description of histological findings in man was made by Habermann in the case of a deaf boiler maker. Spöndlin (1958) lists the following histological findings due to exposure to

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ment of aviation engineering requires that otorhinolaryngologists do study these problems. Van Dishoeck (1958) found a good recovery of hearing of newly engaged workers while comparing audiograms made at the end of work in the evening with those taken on the following morning. No such recovery was found with workers who had been employed in noisy surroundings for several years. He further found that the audiograms after a day's work of the newly engaged workers were similar to those of the long-employed workers. He, therefore, concludes that recurring fatigue eventually results in a permanent hearing disorder after a relatively short period of exposure to noise. He also found that the majority of hearing disorders developed during the first year of exposure to noise. Ceypek (1958) bases his study on the examination of 142 foundry workers and concludes that noise causes an extraordinarily great decrease of the upper hearing limit in persons with a poor pneumatization of the processus brevis. From the above it follows that there is a great similarity in the origin and development of noise-induced hearing disorders of flight and ground personnel and industrial workers as well, and that no basic

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after one year of work in such noisy surroundings. Foreign countries also pay attention to the problems of hearing disorders due to industrial noise. Some authors studied the damage to hearing of personnel working in the aircraft industry. Grings, Summerfield and Gloring (1957) examined employees of an aircraft plant. They prepared 9,154 audiograms which they evaluated according to age, period of exposure to noise, type of employment, and medical anamnesis. They found that the loss of hearing was proportional to the period the employees were exposed to noise. In all age groups (15-25, 26-35, 36-45, 46 and above), it was found that the loss of hearing was greater at higher noise frequencies after longer exposure. At frequencies of 2,000 cps and lower, the system changes were less pronounced with increasing period of exposure. The same results were obtained with riveters as with other categories of employees. However, considering the four age groups, a greater loss of hearing was found with riveters than with flight engineers. Borshevskiy (1958) states that occupational hearing disorders are rare in the USSR due to perfect preventive measures. Nevertheless, the develop-

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and vestibular disorders of metal polishers. He found that the impairment of the capacity of hearing whispers is directly proportional to the period of work in noisy surroundings and age. Kiml (1947, 1949, 1953) studied the problems of hearing protection for service personnel and the otological selection at the physical examination prior to enlistment into the air force. Pachman and Pick (1957) studied the efficiency of some devices for personal hearing protection. Stárek (1960), Kopetskiy (1960) and Frolík (1960) studied the damage to hearing of flight personnel. Hlaváček (1950, 1958) investigated the frequency of hearing disorders due to noise and the possibilities of a proper placement of the persons affected. Novotný, Pospíšil and Zatočil (1960) studied the prevention, audiometric examination and evaluation of occupational hearing impairment due to noise. Abrahamovič (1958) studied the occupational damage to hearing organs. His studies included the damage to hearing of employees working at aircraft-engine testing installations. He found that these workers suffered from a slight, symmetric decline of the hearing capacity in the 2,000 - 6,000 cps region already

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aircraft industry, especially workers and technicians at engine test stands constitute a large group of persons exposed to the damaging effects of noise. However, reports on research into the origin and development of hearing disorders of persons employed in the production and testing of aircraft engines and airframes are not too numerous. Several Czechoslovak authors studied the effect of noise on human organism. Kovář (1956) studied the problem of hearing fatigue of blacksmiths and boiler makers. Chalupa, Karen, Pospíšil and Ševčík (1956, 1957) were engaged in comprehensive examinations of persons working in noisy surroundings and in studies of hearing damage to persons working at engine testing installations. They found that the combined noise intensity of two running engines was 114 dB with a frequency spectrum ranging from 47 to 10,000 cps without any predominant frequency band. They established normal audiograms in 45%, starting acoustic trauma in 30%, and impairment of the speech frequency region in 25% of employees. Zelený (1953) studied the problem of active measures against noise in the heavy engineering industry and transportation. Zanka (1947) investigated cochlear

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ment as occasional symptoms. The authors further quote Eldridge who recorded an electric response from the ampulla of the semicircular canal of a guinea pig after exposure to a 90-dB noise. The authors themselves carried out vestibular examinations of six persons. All test persons showed nystagmus after exposure to noise of a high intensity. The authors also found that the intensity of a sound impulse necessary to cause nystagmus is obviously not the same for different frequencies. Brian, McCable and Lawrence (1958) exposed guinea pigs to a noise of 136 and 150 dB, respectively, and subsequently made a histological vestibular examination. They found that the sacculus was affected by the noise. Ades (McCabe, 1958, op.cit.) states that in his experiments with people, the threshold of the vestibular irritation was established at a frequency of 1,000 cps and an intensity of 135 dB. At an intensity of 140 dB the test persons stated that they had the sensation of being pushed away from the source of noise but had no sensation of revolving. When walking, the test people had a distinct, exaggerated sensation of revolving. Noise in aircraft industry. Employees of the

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always found during X-ray examination of the processus brevis of persons suffering from noise-induced hearing disorders. Novotný and Pospíšil (1960), during their examination of persons suffering from occupational hearing disorders, found reduced pneumatization only in those cases where in addition to hearing disorders a chronic inflammation of the middle ear was diagnosed. During the examination of flight personnel suffering from hearing disorders caused by noise, the authors also established a good pneumatization of the processus brevis. According to literature, vestibular examination usually shows a normal irritability and if there are any deviations from the normal they can be attributed to the influence of vibrations. In their study of the influence of jet-engine noise on the ear, Portman and Burucoa (1956) conclude that the internal ear is never affected by noise. Ades, Graybiel, Morrill, Tulhurst and Niven (1958) quote Békésy who described slight motions of the head at intensities below 100 dB and dizziness occurring after a two-minute exposure to a noise of 120 dB with a frequency of 100 cps. He also lists nystagmus, subjective vertigo and sensation of move-

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